



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.
ELECTORS AT LARGE,
John Echols, of Augusta.
P. W. McKinney, of Prince Edward.
DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First District, Thomas Croxon, of Essex.
Second District, L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth.
Third District, Hill Carter, of Hanover.
Fourth District, S. F. Coleman, of Cumberland.
Fifth District, S. B. Redd, of Henry.
Sixth District, Samuel Griffin, of Bedford.
Seventh District, F. M. McMullan, of Greene.
Eighth District, J. Y. Menifee, of Rappahannock.
Ninth District, R. R. Henry, of Tazewell.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN S. BARBOUR, OF ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2.

Great praise is due Messrs. J. B. Smoot, president, and J. T. Beckham, secretary, and their assistants, for the very satisfactory and successful manner in which everything was conducted at the Fair. The two gentlemen named labored with untiring zeal and energy, and well deserved the plaudits so lavishly bestowed upon them. They have also the proud satisfaction of knowing that their labor was not in vain, and that entire success crowned their efforts.

The republicans of the ninth congressional district in this State have followed the example of those in all the other districts except the 5th and 6th, and nominated a candidate for Congress—Mr. Goodell, of Marion, Smyth county. Mr. Goodell is a native and a prosperous merchant of that district, will concentrate upon himself the entire vote of his party, and thus by materially diminishing the strength of the Mahonites will afford no slight assistance to the democrats who are trying to elect Mr. Trigg.

Now that the main and only real strength of the Mahonites ever had—the republicans—is leaving them, and is sure to desert them in a body on election day, we shall not be surprised if all the democrats among them come back at once to the fold from which they have strayed and, regaining their reason, put off action on the State debt until such action will be timely and appropriate—a year hence. The democratic party is magnanimous and will not be particular in its inquiries about the reasons that have produced this change of mind should it occur, as is now more than probable, and will rather throw the mantle of oblivion over the past, and though it may not kill the fattest calf for its returning children, it most assuredly will not exclude them from the grand feast that is in preparation.

The third annual exhibition of the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural and Industrial Association closed last night, having proved most satisfactory and successful in every particular. With the exception of the first day the attendance was remarkably good. The display in and outside of the building was most creditable, and the arrangements so complete that universal satisfaction was given. Year by year it is becoming more and more apparent that Alexandria, from its position and accessibility, is the best location in the State for exhibitions of this kind, as it is at this point that more persons from beyond the limits of Virginia aggregate to witness the display made by our farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, the handwork of our people generally, and the products of our country, than elsewhere, and consequently a better idea of the capabilities of the region is obtained by those from abroad, and if our friends in all the country naturally tributary to Alexandria would consult their own interests and at the same time advance the prosperity of Alexandria and all this part of the State, they would unite in making this place for the largest, best and most attractive Fair in the State. It can easily be done—it should be done.

There are many intelligent colored people in Virginia, many in this city, and among them not a few who are subscribers to the Gazette. To the latter especially we commend the personal of the plain, true and common sense letter of one of their race in another column, and advise them for their own and their people's benefit to adopt its recommendations, and to circulate and discuss it at their homes and in their public meetings. No colored man with common sense, no matter how ignorant he may be, can now believe that his liberty will ever be endangered whatever may be the fate of the country, and all intelligent ones must know that the prosperity of the South depends upon the prosperity of its white people only but of all its people, that the prosperity of the white people necessarily depends upon that of the colored, and that of the colored upon that of the white, and that self interest, if no higher motive, is sufficient to make the white people of the South do all they can to make their colored fellow citizens contented and happy, and to improve their condition in every possible respect. The experience of every colored man during the last fifteen years must corroborate every word contained in the letter to which we refer, and surely, if the colored people be capable of profiting by the efforts being made to improve their mental condition, they must see the benefits that will accrue to themselves, to their white neighbors, to the section of country in which they live, and to the whole Union from severing their connection with a sectional political organization, and joining a national one, and one to which the people among whom they live and upon whose prosperity they depend also belong. Let the solidarity of the South, then, next November, de-

pend not alone upon the votes of its white people, but also upon those of its intelligent colored citizens, and if these latter proclaim this intention they will be surprised at the immense following they will have from that portion of their race who have either not had the opportunities they have had for acquiring knowledge, or else have failed to improve them.

It appears from the circular addressed to the republicans of Virginia by the chairman of their State executive committee, and published in another column, that the latter Captain John Wise said he had seen from Mr. Garfield, in which the republican candidate for the presidency stated that he is not a candidate in Virginia, is a myth; for surely the chairman of the national republican committee, Mr. Jewell, would not be begging every republican in Virginia to vote for Mr. Garfield while the man for whom he is working is at the same time engaged in writing letters stating that he does not want the support of the people of Virginia. From the first the story lacked the air of probability, for Mr. Garfield is too sensible a man not to know that he will surely want all the votes he can possibly get in order to be elected, but, were it otherwise, Mr. Jewell, with all his silliness, could not be so silly as to be interfering with the plans of the man he is trying to elect. No, the truth of the matter is that Mr. Garfield wants, and will gladly accept, and be thankful for, every vote he can get in Virginia, that Mr. Jewell and General Wickham will do all in their power to secure him as many Virginia votes as possible, and that the entire republican party in Virginia will support him on the 21st of November, and hope, by means of defection from the democratic party, caused by the Mahone movement, to secure him the electoral vote of the State. How any man professing to be a democrat can, in the face of General Wickham's circular, vote the Mahonite ticket, weaker the democratic ticket to that extent, and thus assist the republicans in their effort to carry the State, we find it impossible to comprehend.

The Richmond Whig says the announcement that the national republican committee intend to make a vigorous campaign in Virginia is false. But Mr. Jewell chairman of that committee and General Wickham chairman of the State executive committee say it is true. Which is right? The latter certainly ought to know, but if Capt. John Wise sees letters from Mr. Garfield stating that he is not a candidate in Virginia, the former may be correct after all.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The present year ended yesterday, and it is learned that about two hundred thousand bags, averaging four bushels to the bag, have been received in Norfolk since the first of last Oct.

First fell at Petersburg and in adjacent counties (see Thursday night, for the first time this season. It is not thought that material damage was done to the cotton or tobacco crops.

A decided change in republican tactics is reported in this State. Instead of affiliating with the Mahone faction of readjuster democrats the leaders are counseling support of Garfield and Arthur.

Mr. John S. Barbour.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:
My attention has been directed to the recent publication of a report to the Corn and Flour Exchange with some remarks made by me ten years since.

By whom, and for what purpose the subject has been resurrected, is so obvious, that I would take no notice of it, if it did not offer an opportunity, I have devised for some time past, to try and remove any unfavorable impression that my humble efforts might have created against a gentleman who has proven by his undivided responsibility and management as Receiver of the Orange and Alexandria road for the past three years, that he is the "right man" in the "right place."

When the investigation was made by the Exchange committee the road was under the management of a Board of Directors, the President having but restricted power, and whose views and wishes were sometimes thwarted, as happened when he ordered the Baltimore classification of freight to be adopted for the Alexandria business, but which order was not carried out until Mr. Barbour's attention was directed to the subject by the Exchange committee, when he expressed surprise at the omission and other irregularities complained of, and he informed the committee that it was his desire that the road should be worked in the interest of Alexandria and the counties through which it passed, consistently with his obligation to its stockholders and creditors.

Since Mr. Barbour was appointed Receiver and has had the full management of the road we have heard no complaints of extortion or discrimination; therefore it is to be inferred that they are satisfactory and the large advance in the market value of the bonds from about \$80 to upwards of \$112, on some, and 10 or 15, on 45 for the 4th mortgage, is the best evidence that the road has been satisfactorily managed for the stockholders and creditors.

It has been my misfortune on several occasions to be placed in positions requiring criticism of the management of the O. & A. road, and apparently antagonistic to the President thereof, when in fact entertaining the most friendly feelings, therefore it is with much satisfaction I saw avail of the opportunity to accord to Mr. Barbour the credit which his able, sole management of the road owes him, to express the hope that the State and people of his district may be favored by having his valuable services in the next Congress of the United States.

GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1880.

Judge Asa Aldis, the late Southern Claims commissioner, who has been appointed the American member of the commission to settle the Franco-American claims, and who is one of the most ultra radicals in the country, has just returned from an extended trip through New York and New England, and says there is no use in shutting one's eyes to the apparent fact that Garfield is already defeated.

In a conversation with a well informed Virginia republican this morning he told me there was nothing in the report that Garfield had written a letter stating that he is not a candidate in Virginia, and that so far as he knew, and he tried to keep himself posted, the republicans of his State meant to make a vigorous contest for the State and hoped to carry it by means of what he termed the split in the democratic party, and that no matter how they would act with reference to the congressional elections they would be found a unit for Garfield on election day. This tallies with what old democratic politicians say here, which is that the republicans are boosting up the Mahonites with promises of support in order to weaken the democratic party, but that on the 21st of November they will vote to a man for the radical ticket.

A well informed citizen of Cincinnati, who arrived here from that city this morning, informed me that the democrats there are perfectly satisfied that Ohio will go democratic at the next election, and that both Young and Bateworth, the republican candidates for Congress in the city of Cincinnati, will be defeated. It is conceded that the result rests with Hamilton county, in which is the city of Cincinnati and if what my informant says is true, that city is true, he is a thoroughly reliable man, it looks as if Senator Thurman was right when he said Ohio is already lost to the republicans.

A letter from Richmond received here yesterday says the system of campaign clubs has been adopted by the democrats there and is rapidly spreading throughout the entire State, and that by means of it the democratic vote will be considerably increased on election day.

A letter was received here this morning from the private secretary of the Governor of California stating that the republicans of that State give it up to Hancock.

Mr. Fletcher, superintendent of the House folding room, has just returned from Pennsylvania, and reports that the democrats of that State were never so thoroughly organized as at present, and that democrats who don't allow their feelings to control their judgment look upon the result in that State as exceedingly doubtful, with the chances in favor of Hancock.

Secretary Burch of the Senate has just returned from Tennessee and portions of the West, and is very sanguine of democratic success next November.

Intelligence here from Virginia to day is of the most favorable character to the democrats. Such counties as Elizabeth City and Louisa, which have large republican majorities, will have their majorities reduced more than one half, while the democrats from the Mahone movement will be inconsiderable. Mr. Popham, of Rappahannock county, was here last night, and says the prospect is entirely pleasing in his section of the State.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$616,513; from internal revenue, \$771,771—more than a million, and there has been only one day this week that they have been less than that sum; and still Mr. Garfield says the tariff which forces poor people to pay twice as much as they ought to for their winter clothing shall not be lowered; and still, too, the public debt was only reduced last month to the extent of less than \$9,000,000, though it was given out at the Treasury beforehand that the reduction would amount to \$12,000,000.

The official report of the inspectors who investigated the case of the late steamer *Vesta* which was wrecked off the coast of Virginia, and the officers and crew of that vessel of all ages, and disproves the statement of Mr. Omer. Notwithstanding this report it is said by some that had the vessel been sound she could have weathered the storm safely, and that there are hundreds of well equipped steamships which vessels have passed through severe cyclones.

The U. S. steamer *Yankee*, now lying at the Navy Yard, was put in commission to day and will sail in a short time to visit the Chinese squadron.

An incident occurred here to day which was not calculated to increase the regret of those who witnessed it for the change in the administration that is likely to occur. A supercilious radical, hearing a man curse another one in a bar room, rushed to the door, and calling a negro policeman, demanded that the profane individual, who had announced himself a democrat, be arrested. The policeman didn't want to make the arrest, but, under the circumstances, could not help it, and so off he started, through the most crowded street in the city, with his gaunt looking prisoner, for the station house, the observed of all observers. The complainant being informed that the man he had caused to be arrested was Alexander Stephens, a late private secretary, and probably had some influence, hastened after him, and, withdrawing the complaint, had him dismissed, but not until the thought had entered the minds of the many who had seen a quiet and gentlemanly looking man involved through a crowded street in charge of a negro policeman, that such a thing was unwelcome and that arrests of a similar character had better be made by white men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Australian international exhibition at Melbourne opened yesterday.

The meagre harvest yields in Europe indicate that America must be looked to for bread.

The Mexican Congress is in session, and President Diaz speaks hopefully of placing the national credit on a good basis.

The St. Petersburg editors have been warned by the government to stop their discussion of a constitution for the nation.

Garibaldi has determined to leave Capri for Genoa, and it is feared that his reception by the extreme radicals will create trouble.

The Spanish government has resolved to proceed against all priests who introduce politics into their sermons, and to dismiss all nuns who are notorious Catholics.

A proclamation has been issued in Ireland, offering 1,000 pounds reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mountmorris, whose name and cannon were examined yesterday, and were remanded for a week, at the request of the police.

Some of the foreign papers profess to believe that the trouble at Duligno will soon be amicably settled; but the London News states that the Sublime Porte has promised a final reply by Sunday, and that Great Britain will never recede from the demand for surrender. The Montenegrins are retiring from the neighborhood of Duligno, as there appears to be no prospect of any fighting for at least ten days to come, and the Albanians are so increasing their numbers as to render the position of the Serbs still more perilous. Part of the fleet has already left Duligno, and the rest will depart to-morrow.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index-appeal writes:

"Yesterday was the end of the fiscal year. Whether Auditor Massey proposes to pay out any money under the appropriation bill for four months, or whether he will settle the question. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion as to the legal rights of the Treasurer in the premises. Auditor Massey and Attorney General Field are both absent from the city and will not return for four or five days. It is not probable that any step will be taken in the matter before that time."

Letter from Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

STANTON, VA., Sept. 28, 1880.

To the Secretary of the Virginia Democratic Association, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I had the honor to receive by this morning's mail your letter of yesterday, informing me that I had been "unanimously elected an honorary member of your organization, which has for its purpose the cultivation of friendly feelings amongst the Virginians resident in Washington, and the extension of such aid to our State as we can in the present momentous struggle." I hasten to tender my thanks for the honor which your association has done me, and to assure you of my cordial sympathy with the objects which it has in view.

I have now passed three score and ten years, which, according to the Psalmist, is the allotted space of human life, and though my eyes may have grown dim, and my natural strength be much abated, my devotion to my native State and to my country—my whole country—has suffered no diminution. Although failing health has compelled me to abstain from active participation in "the momentous political struggle" which is now in progress, I have not been an indifferent spectator of passing events, for the magnitude of the issues involved in the approaching presidential election, the choice of a chief magistrate of a country embracing a population of fifty millions of souls, must at all times and under all circumstances be a matter of profound interest. It necessarily involves many questions of public policy connected with our foreign relations and with the administration of our domestic affairs.

In former days presidential elections turned on questions connected with taxation, currency, finance, banking, internal improvement, the production of domestic industry, and other matters which affected the material interest of the country. While these subjects gave rise to exciting contests, they caused no serious apprehension in the public mind, because it was known that if errors were committed they could readily be corrected by an appeal to the sound judgment of the people at a succeeding election.

But, unfortunately, in the preceding election, issues of the nature above referred to seem to have been studiously pushed aside, and others of less practical, but more dangerous, character brought prominently forward. The Republic the great leaders of public opinion view with each other in incalculable sentiments of broad and catholic patriotism.

The preamble of the Constitution of the United States recites that it was formed "to establish justice," insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Washington, in his Farewell Address to his countrymen, urged them "to cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to our national Union—accustoming themselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of their political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety—discouraging whatever may excite even a suspicion that it may, in any event, be abandoned and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

In the same great state paper the "father of his country," in pointing out the sources from which danger to our institutions is to be apprehended, refers to the jealousies and heart-burnings which may be excited between different portions of the country, and proceeds to say that "disunion men do endeavor to excite a belief in the mind of the people that there is a real difference of local interest and views," and then he adds, "you cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

These were the teachings of Washington; Adams, J. F. Mason, Madison and Monroe followed in his footsteps. And in later years Jackson, Clay, Webster, Sumner, Cass, Dickinson and Fillmore sought to give emphasis to them by their eloquent utterances.

And yet what a melancholy spectacle do we now witness? The admissions of Washington to his illustrious followers are forgotten or derided. "Disunion men" do no longer endeavor to excite a belief in the minds of the people that there is a real difference of local interest and views; "between different parts of our common country." Rector Cuckling, the great apostle of sectional hatred, spokesman of his party, has the boldness to proclaim in the most solemn and imposing forms the undying hostility of these he represents to nearly one half of his countrymen.

As the organs and mouthpieces of his party, he seeks to array one portion of the Union against the other by exciting the belief that there is a real difference of local interest and views between them. Blaine, Cameron and other disciples of inferior note, who derive their inspiration from the teachings of their great master, with fustian and lower key, preach the same "Gospel of ill will." The republican press throughout the wide limits of our country has spread broadcast among the people the same "disunion" dogma.

The "disunion" men, whose portraits were drawn in advance by the master hand of Washington, instead of seeking to ally the angry feeling engendered by the recent unhappy civil war, and to restore "fraternal affection," and thereby "secure domestic tranquility," are seeking to ostracize and perpetuate those sectional animosities which all good men would like to see pass away with the confusion which gave birth to them.

The great need of our country, now is peace. The interests of all parts of the Union require the restoration of fraternal feeling, and the revival of commercial intercourse between them. In this way, only, can normal relations between the North and South be re-established, and the measure of our country's prosperity be filled to overflowing.

The leaders of the republican party, however, seem determined that old wounds shall be kept open. They hold the interests of the country to be subordinate to those of party. They are ready to sacrifice everything that is dear to the heart of a patriot, rather than relax their grasp on power.

Washington desired a union founded on mutual respect and esteem—a union of equals bound together by ties of mutual interest and fraternal feeling.

Cooking and those for whom he speaks seem to desire the involuntary union of the chain gang, of which mutual distrust and aversion are the leading characteristics. Their primary object seems to be to "render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

The issue between these opposing systems—between the teachings of Washington and the dogmas of Cuckling have been forced on the American people.

Garfield, at the bidding of his haughty dictator, has chosen to descend from his former conservative position, and become the representative of discord and sectional hatred. Hancock, on the other hand, is the champion of peace, of the precepts of Washington and of that unity which springs from devotion to our whole country.

The two opposing theories of the two parties are thus fairly presented to the country.

The people must choose between them in the coming presidential election. There are other matters involved, it is true, but this is the great, absorbing issue—the very vortex on which the election must turn.

People of America! which will ye follow—Washington or Cuckling? Which will ye choose—peace, with all its blessings, or discord, and strife, sectional animosities, with all the evils

which must follow in their train?

May that Great Being, who has heretofore guided and guarded the destinies of America, lead her people to render a wise verdict on the great matters now in issue.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART.

The Colored Voters South.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 20, 1880.

Dear Sir: I am a colored man, and for four long years I have been the editor and publisher of the *Advocate*, a weekly paper published in this city, and devoted to the moral, material, and political advancement of the colored race of the country. It occurred to me that it would be fit and proper for me to address you this letter, in order that you may be fully prepared to disabuse the minds of the people of the North concerning the true condition of affairs here in Alabama. The republican parties press is now teeming with abuse against the people of the South—alleging that colored men are builders of their votes not fairly counted and their rights and privileges unfairly denied. Such, sir, is not the fact. Colored men are disgusted with republicanism for the following good and substantial reasons, and hence are voting with the democratic party:

1. When the right to vote was first conferred upon colored men, they were necessarily ignorant and easily duped and imposed upon by that horde of office seekers who came South immediately after the war. They were told that to vote for democrats was to dig the grave of that freedom which had just been given them; that their right of suffrage, the right to sit on juries, the right of free thought and free speech, the right to make contracts for themselves and work for whom and upon such terms as they saw proper, would be taken away, and they would immediately be put back into that slavery from which they had just escaped, whenever the white man of the South regained the power. On the other hand these adventurers promised to protect all these rights which seemed so dear to the negro, and further even alleged that their continued adherence to republicanism would be rewarded by dividing among them the lands of their former masters. The negro gradually gained knowledge, became more enlightened, and began to think for himself. Year after year passed and he was firm and faithful, but his fidelity was unrewarded. The land was not divided; the adventurers filled all the offices save possibly a few seats in the General Assembly, and the colored man had received nothing. One by one they saw all the fair promises of these men come to nothing and remain unfulfilled. They became disgusted and left the party.

The colored people were induced by these same men to deposit their hard earned savings in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Company. This they did until millions of dollars, the fruit of negro toil and negro industry, were accumulated in that institution. The money is gone, the bank is ruined, and the colored people are left to wonder what has become of their money.

3. The colored man saw the white man who controlled their votes and filled the offices grow wealthy, and one by one return to their Northern homes. They demanded representation in the offices, and were answered with fair promises or the sending of one or two of their number to the State Legislature. In a community where they polled 4,000 votes there would be only one negro holding the meanest office in the county. The white republicans became sick, and then either left the State or quit politics and deserted their friends. This demonstrated clearly enough that the negro was courted solely for his vote, and not for any interest in his welfare.

4. In 1874 the democrats came into power. The negro was frightened out of his boots, and expected every right that he had to be taken from him. For six years the government has been in democratic hands, and the negro still as his vote unprotected; he still sits in the jury box; he still exercises every political right that he ever had, and without interference or hindrance; his children have good schools to attend; free; he still makes his contracts, and is master of himself.

5. Under republican rule the negro saw the State and county overwhelmed with debts, heavily and dishonestly contracted; taxes so high as to impoverish the country, dishonesty and corruption in high places, warrants upon the treasury of the State and county selling for one half their face value, jury certificates worth absolutely nothing, and all things in a most miserable condition. Since democrats have been in power the public debts have been greatly reduced, the taxes steadily decreasing year by year. State and county warrants are paid full for dollars, property is given for its value, business, and honesty and fidelity in the execution of public trust.

6. Under republican rule vast sums were annually appropriated for the public schools, but the schools were only opened for two or three months in the year, and then presided over by teachers utterly incapable of imparting instruction. Under democratic administration they have seen the taxation for this purpose reduced, but schools for colored, as well as white children are open during six or eight months in the year, and competent teachers are employed, under whom the sons and daughters of colored men are receiving an education.

7. Under the republican rule the colored men saw crime unpunished and rampant all over the State—murder, larceny, riots—all crimes were every day occurrences in our midst. Now they see crime, when committed, detected and punished, stringent laws made for the protection of the life and property of all men alike, prompt redress of all grievances by the courts, and the criminal business of our courts reduced and crime diminished 50 per cent.

8. Formerly the colored men saw the races strayed against each other, bitter race prejudices existing—nothing but antagonism and strife! Now all our people live peaceably and quietly together. There is no strife, no contention, no bitterness, and all men are happy, prosperous and contented!

9. Colored men, after calmly and quietly reviewing the events of the last ten years, have very naturally asked themselves, "What have we gained by our blind adhesion to the republican party? We have held none of the offices, but, on the contrary, men have induced us to place them in power, and have grown rich and left us to our fate; we have received nothing at their hands; we are dependent on the white men of our State for our bread, and for assistance, for the schooling of our children, and all that we have; we go to them in trouble and in distress, and are always treated kindly; they are all in haste to see why should we oppose them in politics? They have taken from us not one of our rights. We have been more prosperous under their rule than ever before. We are better protected now under the law than heretofore, and why should we hate them—work and vote against them and their interests?" Reasoning in this way, and looking at this stern logic of events, the colored men of the South are voting by the hundreds with the white people, and are openly avowing themselves to be democrats.

These powerful reasons, in my opinion, induced the colored men of our State to free themselves from the political bondage of the republican party, and to vote for what they deem to be their best and truest interests. They see that they are protected in all their rights, civil and political. They receive twenty times more money for the education of their children than they receive for the property they pay for taxes; they sit upon juries in all the courts of the State, and are paid for their services; they vote for whom they please without restraint or intimidation from the whites; they rent the land they cultivate from white men at low figures, and are not defrauded and cheated out of their earnings; they own more property to-day in Alabama than ever before, and are protected in its enjoyment. When they work they work for white men, and are paid well for their labor; when they are in trou-

ble or distress their only friends are the white people, who assist them liberally. Colored men have everything to gain by being democratic, and nothing by being republican. What do their white employers or landlords care for the party by which they are ruled? Their interests are identical, and they have acquired sense enough to realize that fact, and to see politically that the preservation of those interests which are most beneficial to them and most likely to affect them favorably.

I have long since recognized the fact that the democratic party in the South is the true friend of the colored man, and have urged this fact upon the attention of my people in every issue of my paper. Acting upon these reasons, intelligent, nay, thousands of colored men, disappointed republicans in our late election and worked and voted for the democrats, and will do the same thing in November for the gallant hero of Gettysburg, with whom we are willing to trust our Government, confident that the man who has done so long and so gallantly will not desert when elevated to the supreme magistracy of these United States.

With great respect I am, your fellow citizen,
Editor Montgomery *Advocate*,
CCL. FRED. A. CONKLING, New York.

Talk is reviving about a session of the General Assembly this winter. Agriculture and the word fate may Providence defend us!

We shall never cease to endorse the good qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; for with our good effort our paper would have been short of reading matter this week; we had a shocking cough.—*Weekly Work*

BRIGHT AS THE NOONDAY.—The "Globe," "Sun" and "Fire Place Heaters." For sale by STANBURY & BROS., manufacturers and dealers in stoves and tinware, corner of King and Washington streets, Montgomery Building.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to all kinds of Coughs, Sore Throats, Hoarseness and Bronchitis Affections. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly a half a century, they have attained well known rank among the few staple remedies of the world. The Troches—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy condition, then rendered from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Speakers and singers find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH or SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglected, it results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will not only invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

LIST OF LETTERS.
The following is a list of the letters received in the Alexandria, Virginia, Postoffice Office. Persons calling for letters will find them verified and give the date of the list.
If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Blackwell, Mrs. Martha Jackson, N. J.
Brent, Miss Lucinda, N. J.
Conwell, Edward, N. J.
Colvin, Mrs. E. B., N. J.
Corse, Mrs. Lucy, N. J.
Coleman, Miss, N. J.
Foster, Miss Maria, N. J.
Faulkner, Mrs. Susan F., N. J.
Harris, N. J.
Jackson, Mrs. Anna, N. J.
Jones, Geo., N. J.
Lewis, McKENZIE, P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, October 2, 1880.
Flour is steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat was a shade weaker to-day, and there were not strictly choice offerings; we note sales of 300 bushels at 105 for white, 85, 95, 101, 102, 103 and 104 for full; and 103, 110, 111, 112 and 113 for Lancaster, as to quality. Corn is in light receipt, and prices are higher; a few small lots of white sold at 55 and 60. No Rye or Oats reported. Country produce wanted.

COAL REPORT.—The following is a report of the receipts and shipments of coal during the week ending to-day:

Amor, Coal Co., J. H. Parrott, Jr., Agent. 4,944
J. P. Agnew & Co. 1,300
Total 6,244

SHIPMENTS.
J. P. Agnew & Co. 1,300
Total 1,300

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Yards old 21 asked; 22 deferred 74; do consolidated 52; do 24 deferred 21, put case coupons 92; new 10 1/2 old 10 1/2 day.

Cotton quiet; middling 11 1/2. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern steady and firm. Western firm and a shade higher. Southern 103-104; do winter 108-110; No 1 Maryland 110; No 2 Western winter red spot and Oct 107-108; Nov 102-103; Dec 110-110 1/2. Corn—Southern steady; Western firm and a shade better. Southern white 54-55; do yellow 54; Western mixed spot and October 61-62; Nov 52-53; Dec 51-52. Oats quiet and steady; Western white 38-41; do mixed 38-39. Rye quiet at 50-50. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 12-15. Sugar quiet; A soft No. 1 Whiskey unchanged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Stocks strong. Money 2 1/2. Flour steady. Wheat quiet. Corn active.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 2.
Sun rises 6:51